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32/9/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347: JAPIO

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05915252 **Image available**

MUSICAL SCORE DISPLAYING METHOD

Pub. No.: 10-198352 [JP 10198352 A]

Published: July 31, 1998 (19980731)

Inventor: NISHIKAWA MASASHI

WATASE TAKAO

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Applicant: ROLAND CORP [460778] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

Application No.: 09-017313 [JP 9717313]

Filed: January 14, 1997 (19970114)

International Class: [6] G10G-003/04; G09G-005/14; G10H-001/00

JAPIO Class: 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation); 42.5 (ELECTRONICS -- Equipment); 44.9 (COMMUNICATION -- Other)

JAPIO Keyword: R011 (LIQUID CRYSTALS)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To display a **musical** score such that a user easily recognizes its contents without defects, by calculating number of small sections to be displayed on the basis of the number of the sections for each line of the **musical** score and the number of lines to be displayed in display area on a display screen, and by displaying the small sections.

SOLUTION: Various switches 108, 110, 112 operable by a mouse are displayed on a window. Part other than display area such as the switches 108, 110, 112, clefs, or margin is set as a **musical** note displaying region 100. Because a resize box 106 is displayed, a user puts the mouse on the box 106 and moves the mouse clicking to change a shape on the window. A **musical score** is displayed corresponding to a specified number of small sections and that of lines. This process requires variables such as size of **musical note** displaying region and small sections, the number of small sections per line, the number of lines, or front size.

Dialog eLink: Order File History

32/9/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347: JAPIO

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03657536 **Image available**

SHEET MUSIC EDITING SYSTEM

Pub. No.: 04-022636 [JP 4022636 A]

Published: January 27, 1992 (19920127)

Inventor: HASHIMASA TAKAHIRO

Applicant: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD [000289] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

Application No.: 02-126928 [JP 90126928]

Filed: May 18, 1990 (19900518)

International Class: [5] B41B-023/00; B41B-027/00; G03F-001/00; G10G-003/04

JAPIO Class: 29.4 (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS -- Business Machines); 29.1 (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS -- Photography & Cinematography); 30.2 (MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Sports & Recreation); 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

Journal: Section: M, Section No. 1243, Vol. 16, No. 184, Pg. 82, May 06, 1992 (19920506)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To perform modified allocation of **musical notes** in block together with modification processing of a **staff** by a method wherein a variable magnification editing area is designated on a **staff** area displayed, lines and **spaces** of the **staff** are re-allocated while their magnification is changed according to a similarity ratio obtained by comparing both areas with each other, the re-allocation addresses for the **musical notes**, which are allocated when the **staff** area is designated, and calculated according to the allocation addresses of the **staff**, and the **musical notes** are respectively re-allocated on a memory medium.

CONSTITUTION: When a variable magnification editing area is designated on an arbitrary staff area displayed on a CRT display 5 of a display device by a pointing device 2a which is included in a designating device, a staff layout modifying device 1c compares both areas with each other to obtain a similarity ratio, and re-allocates a new staff while the magnification of lines and **spaces** of the **staff** that is allocated and indicated on a CRT display 5 is changed according to the similarity ratio. When the re-allocation is completed, a **musical note** allocation modifying device 1b calculates the re-allocation address for the **musical notes**, which have been allocated when the **staff** area is designated, according to the allocation address of the **staff** allocated, and re-allocates the **musical notes** individually on a memory medium, so that the trim size and layout can be instantly changed to desired ones.

21/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 810)
DIALOG(R)File 810: Business Wire
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0391221 BW673

PASSPORT DESIGNS : New music program allows any computer user to write, play and publish music; new program offers music enthusiasts MIDI software with no special hardware required

March 14, 1994

Byline: Business Editors/Computer Writers

Dateline: HALF MOON BAY, Calif.

Time: 05:57 PT

Word Count: 382

HALF MOON BAY, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--March 14, 1994--Passport Designs announced Monday MusicTime 2.0, music software that gives recreational musicians an easy, fun and interactive way to record, compose and learn music with a Macintosh or Windows compatible personal computer.

Priced at \$149, MusicTime allows users the ability to convert their standard computer keyboard into a "piano" keyboard for inputting notes and displaying them in standard notation. The program also allows current MIDI keyboard owners to use an electronic piano/synthesizer keyboard to instantly record, display and even print music from their

MusicTime is designed to appeal to a broader base of users by incorporating a number of significant key features for the recreational musician:

- MusicTime allows users to create **music** directly from their computer keyboard.
- MusicTime has color capabilities for identifying specific ranges or instruments and allows for **notes** to be **enlarged** for easy learning.
- Compositions can be scored up to 8 **staves**.
- A new tempo controller allows users to input **music** at speeds that are comfortable to them.
- Notation tools and palettes are easily accessible, making the interface intuitive and interactive for composing and recording.
- Sample **songs** and templates are included.

MusicTime will be sold through Passport Designs distributors and resellers including Thinkware, Kenfile, Ingram Micro and Merisel.

21/9/20 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275: Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01994992 **Supplier Number:** 18791093 (**This Is The FULL TEXT**)
Nightingale 3.0. (Musicware's music-notation software) (Software
Review)(Evaluation)(Brief Article)

Breen, Christopher
MacUser , v12 , n12 , p55(1)
Dec , 1996

Document Type: Evaluation Brief Article

ISSN: 0884-0997

Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext

Word Count: 442 **Line Count:** 00038

Text:

Very Good/Acceptable (3.5 of 5 mice)

Sweet-sounding notation program hits high notes, however unevenly.

LIKE THE BIRD IT'S NAMED after, Musicware's music-notation program, Nightingale, is uniquely talented and beautiful, but after a time, its quirks can wear a bit thin.

Nightingale's clean layout **extends to the way measures** are handled. Unlike notation **programs** that force you to manually move **notes**, **rests**, and **bar** lines to accommodate a flurry of **notes**, Nightingale **expands** and contracts **bars** to maintain a legible **score**.

Alas, lest we sound too overjoyed, Nightingale has several niggling annoyances. For one, you can't copy more than one **music** staff at a time. Nor can you copy and paste separate voices from within a single staff. You'll also find yourself reverting all too often to a previously saved score because you can't **Undo**.

Even more vexing are the note-recognition problems in the NoteScan add-on and its lack of hard-copy documentation. And although NoteScan does a respectable job with scores containing one-line, single-note melodies, its recognition accuracy plummets with more-complex manuscripts.

01424654 **Supplier Number:** 10523394 (**This Is The FULL TEXT**)
Justification of printed music. (the science of music processing)

Blostein, Dorothea; Haken, Lippold
Communications of the ACM , v34 , n3 , p88(12)
March , 1991
ISSN: 0001-0782

Language: ENGLISH **Record Type:** FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
Word Count: 5017 **Line Count:** 00395

JUSTIFICATION OF PRINTED MUSIC

There is increasing interest in the use of computer systems for editing and printing sheet music [3, 19]. Music processing lags far behind text processing because of the complexities of music notation. Most music published today is still laid out by hand while computers may be used, decisions about music-symbol placement are made by people. Much research remains to be done into computational methods of encoding the myriad rules of music notation. Individuals rules are not difficult to formulate it is the complex interaction among rules which is difficult to describe and control. In this article we focus on one aspect of music notation: the horizontal spacing of music to produce a right-and left-justified result.

User control over music spacing

Music spacing has aesthetic requirements that are almost impossible to automate. The Line spacing algorithm has been refined for over a decades so that it leads to satisfying results for a large variety of **music**. Automatically produced spacing, however, is not always to the user's satisfaction. To address this, Lime gives the user several methods for influencing the spacing. First, the base used in **music** spacing may be adjusted, to control the relative importance of **note** lengths (Figure 8). Second, the user can **change the space** left at particular x locations such a change is reflected on all the **staves** in the system. Thirdly, the mouse may be used to adjust the horizontal location of an individual chord without affecting the location of any other chords. These changes are recorded in the abstract **music** representation, and will be correctly repeated even if further changes to the **music** are made. This provides the convenience of fast, automatic formatting, while retaining the flexibility of precise user-control.

21/9/26 (Item 8 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275: Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01352956 **Supplier Number:** 08292686 (**This Is The FULL TEXT**)
Finale 2.0, MusicProse, and Encore. (Software Review) (Coda Music Software
Finale 2.0, and Music Prose; Passport Designs Encore music software) (evaluation)

Gruberman, Ken
MacUser , v6 , n5 , p61(3)
May , 1990

Document Type: evaluation
ISSN: 0884-0997

Language: ENGLISH **Record Type:** FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
Word Count: 1209 **Line Count:** 00091

Finale 2.0, MusicProse, and Encore

The search for the perfect music-notation program is something akin to the quest for the Holy Grail, but that impossible dream is now closer to reality with the introduction of three new products: Code Music Software's Finale 2.0 and MusicProse, and Passport Design's Encore. All three give professional music copyists, arrangers, and composers the ability to get some serious work done.

FINALE 2.0

Finale 2.0 is the latest version of Coda's landmark music-notation/sequencing program. Finale 1.0 was a major achievement but was overshadowed by its faults: It was too expensive and slow, had a clumsy interface, and offered too many choices (see "Measure for Measure," August '89). Thankfully, all of these problems (and more) have been remedied.

Finale 2.0 is one tight, mean monster of a program.

Finale is still the only **music** program that features both **page** view and **score** view and is capable of doing anything to **music**, from producing harp diagrams to **adjusting** the **size** and shape of the **note** heads themselves. Finale is especially adept with lyrics. Using the Mass Create option, you can type lyrics on your word processor and load them, and Finale automatically flows the words -- complete with proper hyphens between notes -- exactly where they belong. The program also features a Mass Part Extraction option that takes every line of a score and transfers that line to its own part -- fast.